Business Notices.

L. O. WILSON & Co.

Protte the attention of buyers to their stock of buyers to their stock of buyers. Day Goods.

No. 12 Courtland et . and . No. 11 and 13 Day et

X X X FINE
PARIS SOFT HATS,
Roceived This DAY by
RHINALDO M. WATERS,
No. 419 Broadway, one door above Garal st.

WHAT'S IN THE WIND !- The weather lately WHAT'S IN THE WIND 1—THE WEATHER LATERY SEED THE WEATHER LATERY SEED THE SE

GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER HATS.-BIRD, No. 49 t assau at, invites the attention of Gentieman to his Semine, styles of HATS, comprising an assortment both varied and elegate.

Big. No. 49 Nassau et , near Maldenland.

LEARY & Co. LEADERS AND INTRODUCERS

CHILDREN'S HATS and CAPS, as well as an elegant sometiment of Ribing Hars will be found at E. A. Henkewey. L.P., No. 745 Broadway, opposite Astor piace. Somegees vi titing the city are invited to cail.

SUMMER STOCK .- Our large and elegant stock Supplies Sides. Our large and disgall stock of Supplies Chothing is now ready and on sale embracing many specialities and styles to be found to where else forming all coether the largest stock of desirable SUMMER CLOTHING all coethers away got up, at very momenta but fixed prices. We have swar got up, at very momenta but fixed prices.

Nos. 258, 259 and 250 Broadway, cor. Warren st.

THIN SUMMER COATS \$1 00 to \$1 00

THE LEAFY MONTH OF JUNE.-Ladies, if you wish GATTER BOOTS of all the "ashionable styles at 12 to 12, or if you wish SLIPPERS. TYEE and BUSKINS, from 6 to 12 per pair, with Hope". Missed and Children's Boots and SHOES (good articles at moderate prices), perforus

SUMMER TRAVELING .- Ladies, before you leave

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS .-

WITH & LOUSSBURY, NO 4% Broadway, near Grand at, are ow offering their large stock of Carpering and Olichorss extraordinary low prices. Bactish Velver Carpers as low as 11/per yard. English Tapestry and Brussels Carpers as low as 3. And all other goods equally law

RICH CARPETINGS RIGH CARPETINGS.

PATERSON & HUMPHREY.
Sid. 528 Bruslway, opposite the St. Nictoria,
Sid. 528 Bruslway, opposite the St. Nictoria,
Stein Brusley Carpeting from 8/ to 10/ per yard.
Rich Taposity Carpeting, from 8/ to 10/ per yard.
Rich 3-rdy, siegant colors, from 8/ to 8/ per yard.
Rich Heavy Superfine, from 5/ to 8/ per yard.
OD Clothe, Curtism Miterials, Mattressee, &c., oqualiy low
for cash.

PATERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 524 Bruslway.

ELEGANCE AND ECONOMY.

WINDOW SHADES.

WINDOW SHADES.

IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.

KALTY & FEROUSON, No. 29) Broadway and Reade-st., have, at meat expense, completed and "patented" their ingonious Apparatus for manufacturing Window Shades, and are now Proposed to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment, fully Thiery fer Cent Less than ever before sold. As none are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us either in style or price. Also, fill Cornects, Brocatralle De Laines, Damases, Lace and Stories Cur.

CONTINUATION OF JAPANESE SALE-At LEA-

NUTTING'S ÆOLICON-A new Musical Instrument, combining the advantages of the Organ, Melodious and Prano, the tone is rich, mellow and powerful, and is well adapted for Church or Operatio Music. It has reserved the hydrest estimation from the profession, amstens, and the trade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the Phano-Forte Ware Rooms of the Manuischurers. Price from \$40, to \$425.

GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW, No. 505 Stoadway, N. Y.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. - One thousand SMGER'S SEWING BIACHINES.—One thousand dollars a year is a fair estimate of the earnings of a good operator with one of Sincera's latest improved high-speed Machines. The scason for quitting it hogs and for other productible work is the same to buy the Machines and preparator it. The fact that our Machines, either for use interval in miles or in large manufacturing establishments, are vasily superior to every other kind can be proved by thousands who use them act is beyond dispute. New Machines ex hanged for old and inferior ones on the usual liberal terms.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE The Only Salamander Safe made, and THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD used with Wilder's Patent Fowder and Burglar Proof Loca

Secured with Wilder's Patent Fowder and Dargers All Sales made by us Warrant D FREE FROM DAMPNE'S.

Notice—Siles C. Herring So LONGER makes or eals this colchated Fire Proof Safe, his license having expired. Depols No. 122 Waterest, (near Wall.), New York. No. 22 Walnut and 9 Granit-ats. Philadelphia, and ho. 12 Westerst, Chicago, Ill.

B. G. Wilder & Co.,

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The more oslebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder-Proof Lock, or an improvement upon all improved Safamander and other lafes—hence the name. "Champion." That triumple the rails already know, and their bistory is their enlogy. world already know, and their blacery is their enlogy.

For sain at Green Block, Nos. 136, 137 and 139 WaterBow-York.

S. G. HERRING & Co.

JOUVEN'S INODOROUS PREPARATION instantly CLEANE KID GLOVES, without the slightest smell. Rub wit a piece of flannel and the dirt forthwith disappears. Cabe word tomediately afforward. One bottle is warranted teleane 50 pair. Price 30 counts. Agents wanted. CONTENT, NEARY & CO., No. 502 Browlway.

POTICHOMANIE! POTICHOMANIE!-During the Summer more in the Coustry Ladies will find this a most facinating and amosting occupation; far more expectitions and basis than Tapastry or Painting, and equally fasteful and beautiful. The simplest glass vewed can be decorated to resemble the most Painted Chins. Boxes containing two Vasse, full instructions, and every article required. Price 48.

CONTEST, NEARY 4 Co., No. 502 Broadway.

The new and extensive BAZAAR of FANCY Goods and Tovs, just owned at No. 490 Broadway by H. S. Boulins, who has removed from his old six of contains every valuely of Ladies Fans, Rukures, Jet Orasmarts Diessing-Ceses, Brushes, Combs. Perfumers and Faley Soyla. Also, the most complete same ment of Toys, Dott, Ganns, &c., for the instruction and summerment of the contact of more and for sale at the lowest important piece, by H. S. Rootas, No. 490 Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS. - The HORACI

Wigs - Ham Dye - Wigs. - Batchelon's Wise and Touries have improvements pacific to their hous-tours and direction and over the world for their granoful heart own and directible.—Etting to a coarm. The largest and be much to the world. If private rooms for applying his famo Dry. Soil at Barcittani's, No. 233 Broadway.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL -The great Catarrh

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS .- Imperfect Digestion prodecreathly and sorid blood. These nurvailed Pitts a purge that fluid of all impurities, and give a powerful im to the degration mathematical breach are a powerful in to the depositive machinety. He with and vigor are the containments. Sold at the manufacturies. No. 30 Marten land N. V. and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggers at 215, 025c and 61 per feet.

NOTICE TO THOSE TROUBLED WITH HUMORS,-Owing to the great Jamand for my Screptulous ObstMeNTS in Kew Fork City, I shall be at No. 2 Plymouth Houss, No. 4. Broadway, from the Ph to the 14th inst, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. n. All who are troubled with Humors are respectfully invited a call. Advice in all cases gratia. DONAID KENAIDY, Propriete of Krankov's Medical Discovery, Roxbury, Mass.

PEATH OF MR. SHURTLEFF -This well known gen tieman, proprietor of the Island House, Bellows Falls. Vt., died at Hanover, N. H., on the 8th inst. He was a gentleman, kind, urbane and generous; and the little willage, in which he took so active a part, will hardly find bis substitute.

IMPORTANT ARREST ON A CHARGE OF POST-OFFICE ROBBERT -The Chief of Polic- yesterday morning re-ceived a dispatch from Chicago to arrest a man named Frederick Bugg, who is crarged with robbing the Post Office in that city. A description of the man was given in the dispatch, and Capt. Sayles being furnished with the description started out to see if he could meet wit a man answering to it. He soon found one, and fo lowing him into a clething store, watched his move ments there. The man was about to try on a cont, an ments there. The man was about to try on a cont, and stripping to do so, Capt. Sayles noticed initials on his arm which led him to decide upon his arrest. He seized upon his arm, and pointing to the initials, asked him to translate them. The man appeared much confused, and gave such indications of guilt as to confirm in the mind of the officer that he was the man be was after. He took him to the Second District Station House and locked him up. He is a painter by trade, and has been at work recently at Ira Porter's. [Albany Register.

E. A. Lewis is an Agent for the sale of Tax Ta suns at No Our friends in Book Island, the and Davennage, our ob-

New York Daily Tribuna

FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1856,

General Seward's Speech.

The Great Speech of Governor Seward on the Immediate Admission of Kansas, a new ready, in pamphlet orm.

Price per dozen 20 costs.

Price per 100 10 06

Orders inclosing the cash will be promptly attended to by addressing GREELEY & MCELRATH, New-York.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

SENATE, June 12,-Mr. Hamlin of Maine formally renourced all sympathy with the Pro-Slavery Damoc racy, and declared that whatever power Gol had endowed him with should be used in the approaching centest in opposition to that party. Mr. Butler then compleneed a reply to Senator Sumper's speech, but had not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

House, June 12.-No querum, only 106 members answering to their names Adjourned.

The Hon CHARLES SUMSER'S Great Speech in behalf of Free Kaussa, printed in fair, large type, and forming a large stifched and trimmed octave pamphlet of 32 pages, is now ready at THE TRIBUNE Office. Price, 40c. per dozen, \$24 per hundred, \$20 per thousand-cash. Orders are earnestly solicited. We urge Republicans to procure at least sufficient copies to let their neighbors see and mark for sokat Mr. Summer was so brutally beaten by Brooks in the Senate Chember, in fulfillment of a conspiracy of Slaveholding Members of Congress, nearly all of whom, by their resistance to an official investigation by a Committee, have virtually approved the deed. Let the People hear Mr Summer, and then judge between him and his assailants.

The steamships Ericsson and Arabia are both due at this port, and are hourly expected, with one week's later news from Europe. Up to the hour of going to press, this morning, they had not

Archbishop Hughes last evening delivered a lecture at the Academy of Music on the life of Daniel O'Connell.

The North American National Convention assembled yesterday in this 'city, and organized for business. A sketch of the proceedings is given in another column.

The latest advices from Nicaragus, via New-Orleans, represent Gen. Walker as in the same position; nothing about fighting, but much sickness among his troops. There was a rumor that a revolution had broken out in Costa Rica.

By telegraph from New-Orleans we have Califo nia news to the 25th of May. The item of most importance is an effort to extirpate the gamblers, one of whom had shot the Editor of The Bulle in because the latter had stated that the former had been in Sing Sing State Prison, which was the fact. There was an interse excitement in consequence of this event. The gambler was taken from the jail. and when the steamer left his fate was undecided, but it was probable that the people would hang

The death of James King, editor of The San Francisco Bulletin, from wounds received in a street attack made on him by a notorious individual named Casey, is a mournful feature of the news from California. Mr. King was an old resident and a highly-esteemed citizen of the State, who and committed himself to the perilous business of reforming social and political abuses through his journal. He is the second editor in that State who has fallen a victim to a murderous conspiracy, and for what Southern gamblers and politicians have been pleased to term "unlicensed speech." Casey was well known in political circles in San Francisco as a desperate character, whom the Democratic party had occasionally rewarded with office in consideration of his well known service as ballot-stuffer. It can hardly be doubted that in the assassination of King, he obeyed, with murderous zeal, the behest of his employers-that party which sent Denver, the duelist, to Congress, and subsequently, in the House of Representatives and at Cincinnati, refused to entertain the charge preferred against Herbert, the other Representative of California, for the murder of an Irish waiter. The Border-Ruffian party of California seems to possess in perfection the characteristics which distinguish it elsewhere.

The latest news from Kansas seems to show that the Free-State men, having been reluctantly pushed at last to the extremity of fighting, are- a spite of the exultations of The Journal of Commerce and the Berder-Ruffian press generally over their supposed cowardice-as superior to the desperadoes who have invaded the Territory in the use of arms as they are in every other particular. According to a telegraphic dispatch to The Washington Union, forty men have been killed since the opening of the war As a specimen of the spirit which is being aroused among the Free-State settlers, we refer our readers to a letter in another column of a woman, who was an eve-witness of the sack of Lawrence, and who gives, from having been obliged to entertain parties of them in her own house, a

graphic description of these Border Ruffians. Surely, the people of the Free States will never consent to have Northern settlers driven out of Karsas by such a banditti. But if not, men, money and sams must be dispatched instantly. Border Ruffian recruits are constantly pouring into the Territory, and the United States Dragoons, if they interfere at all, have hitherto acted only on the side of the Border Ruffians. Shall we stand calmly by and see our brethren in Kausas thus butchered and

It is true that there is now a report that Colonel Suprer is dispersing the Ruffians, as well as the Free-State settlers, but that is so entirely opposed to the previous course of the Federal authorities, that we must wait for confirmation before giving it

Advices from Lawrence to the 6th state that Mr. Upton, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Kansas Congres' sional Commission, had been captured by the Bor der Roffiaus, who released him at the request of the Hon. Mr. Oliver, after one day's imprisonment Gen. Whi field is in command of about 300 Ruffians in the vicinity of Prairie City, who had been dispersed by Cel. Sumner, but soon reorganized. A party of Free State men were in the same vicinits watching their movements.

The telegraph does not inform us whether Mr. Secator Butler, during the delivery of his speech. a sketch of which will be found under the telegraphic head, was drunk or sober. We conclude, nowever, from the internal evidence of the speech itself, that he must have been in the former condi-

tion, just as Mr. Prentice, of The Louisville Journal, rays be was when he made another speech in reply to Mr. Sumner. All the complaints which he makes against Mr. Sumper's speech, his assertion that, in what related personally to himself, Mr. Summer had grossly transgressed the limits of parliamentary propriety, his charge that Mr. Sumner's allusions to him and his Dulcinea were indecent, and utterly unfit to be uttered in the presence of a gallery of ladies-all these charges point not merely at Mr. Summer, but at the presiding officer and the entire Senate, all whose members sat by and listened to Mr. Sumner without a single call to order; and they point equally at the collection of ladies in the gallery, not one of whom evinced any seme of Mr. Summer's alleged improprieties by rising and leaving the chamber.

If, in Butler's absence, an upparliamentary and indecent attack was allowed to be made upon him, the Senators who listened to that attack, without a ward of remonstrance or interruption, are in no respect less responsible for it than Mr. Samuer himself-since, according to every rule of honor and good feeling, a man is bound to interfere in behalf of his absent friend in every case in which that friend, if present, would have had good ground to interfere for himself.

As the case stands then, we have Butler of opinion that Mr. Sumner's speech was unparliamentary, and the en ire Senate and all decent people out of the Sepate on the other side. Under these circumstances, Bu ler appeals to posterity. He and his kin-man are perfectly welcome to all the consolation they can get in that quarter. That kinsman has drawn down upon himself the scorn and execration of the whole civi ized world, the scorn and execration which rightfully attaches to a cowardly and skulking assassin; nor will all the twaddle about himself and South Carolina-the only topics he ever speaks about-which Butler may pour out from now till doemsday, after the verdict of the public on the case in the slightest particular. All that Butler is likely to accomplish is merely to show that the uncle and the nephew are worthy of each

If in pudent sophistry and unblushing misrepresentation could carry an election, then the side that secured the support of Stephen A. Douglas could rever be defeated. Witness the following perversion of the history of Kansas in his late effort in the Park

"They tell us that civil war, bloodshed and visiones prevsil in Kansas. Why is that? Is it the result of the Kansas-Nebraska bil! Bear in mind, my countrymen, that the same law, the same act of Congress, which created Kensas, created Nebraska—both Territories depend upon the same organic law, and have the same rights, the same principles secured to them. And yet in Nebraska there has been peace, harmony, quiet, good-will—everything to glaiden the heart of a patriot [Applause]. On the other hand, in Kansas, you have rebellion against the law, violence, murder, house-burning, bloodshed—every crime that can disgrace humanity. Why is it that—both being under the same organic law—in one Territory every blessing that a free people could desire results from the Kansas act, while in the other everything that can disgrace free institutions has occurred? What is the cause of "They tell us that civil war, bloodshed and visiones free institutions has occurred? What is the cause of this difference? You will find the cause in the action of those in on who, originally opposed to the Nebraska bill, resolved and determined to render it edi-ous by the vice acts which should be perpe-trated under it. In Nebra-ks, where peace provils, the Abolitionists and their enigrant societies don't the Abolitionists and their enigrant societies don't extend their influence. Foreign interference was kept out; the people were allowed to regulate their own affairs in their own way, unmolested and undisturbed by foreign interference. In Nebraska, therefore, the true principles of the bill—the principles of self-government in obedience to the Constitution—had fair play [Applause]. And wherever fair play had been given to that principle, peace, quiet and happiness have been the result. On the other hand, in Kausas you find that the New England Enigrant Ald Society, through corporations with a countributed capital of you kind that the New England Emergent Aid Society, through "corporations with a combined capital of \$5,000,000, undertook to regulate the affairs of a ferritory fifteen hundred miles off, and to control the liberties of the people with respect to their rights and interests in the Territory. This interference on the part of the Free-Soil, Abolition and Black Republican parties, by corporations from New England, to regulate Western affairs, has created in Kansas what every man supposed it would create—civil war, dissensions, violence and bloodshed. For every drop of blood that has been or shall be shed in the Territory of Kansas, the Black Republican leaders are responsible. It is a part of their line of policy to get up civil war there, and then make political capital out of the innocent blood shed by their tools and dupes, for the purpose of promoting the interests of their candidate in the Presidential election."

-Let us oppose to this audacious villain's tiss of misstatements and perversions a few naked and

1. It is a fact that Douglas originally proposed to organize all that is now called Kansas and Nebraska as one Territory called Nebrasks, and so reported his bill to the Senate.

2. It is a fact that he afterward changed his bill so as to make two Territories-one entitled Kansas. the other Nebraska-the former lying just behind the most slaveholding portion of Missouri, isolated from all other civilized communities, and only

approached through Missouri aforesaid. 3. It is a fact that the Missourians understood that this severance of Kansas from Nebraska was calculated and intended to fit it to their hands, and enable them with ease to establish Slavery therein: several having testified before the House Committee of Investigation that they so understood it, and regarded the contrary pretense as "all Bun-

4. It is a fact that the Hon. Mr. Cadwalader, M. C. from Pennsylvania, and a special friend of Mr. Buchanap, argued in a speech to the House last Winter that such was the object and intent of this division of the Territory.

5. It is a fact that the Missouri borderers, be fore the Kansas-Nebraska bill had passed, formed secret societies or lodges in their several counties and villages, whereof the sole object was the establishment of Slavery in Kansas.

6. It is a fact that at the first election for Delegate from Kansas, held in November, 1854, when there were very few Eastern settlers in the Territory. Whitfield was returned by a concerted invasion from Missouri, under the suspices of these midnight Pro Slavery lodges, whereby more illegal votes were cast than the whole number of legal

voters in the Territory. 7. It is a fact that the Lagislative election in March fell wir g was carried in the same manner, but by a much more formidable display of force and by the invasion of not less than four thousand Missourians, who took possession of the polls, drove away judges and legal voters, voted as much as they chose (in one case, it is test fied that aboy ten years old was voted for by his father), and elected Pro Slavery Legislature in defiance of the actual

8. It is a fact that this Legislature, fraudulently lected and illegally constituted, removed its sittines in defiance of the Governor to a place on the Missouri border, and there proceeded to enact the laws of Missouri bodily, establish Slavery, provide extraordinary and barbarous penalties against every form of resistance to or question of the legality of slaveholding, and so fix the laws regulating Elections as to permit anybody to vote who shall claim that he is an actual resident, though he has not been six hours in the Territory during all his past life.

9. It is a fact that Whitfield was reëlected Dele-

gate by just such another invasion last November -less numerous and imposing, only because the Free-State men refused to recognize the bogus Legislature and would not vote at an election of its

appointment. 10. It is a fact that the Territory has been ravaged and desolated, its Free-State journals crushed out, and its principal edifice destroyed by cannonshot, explosions and fire, simply because the great mass of the settlers, being Free-State men and knowing that these pretended Elections were gigantic, brazen frauds, refused to submit to have Slavery and usurpation thus fastened upon them.

11. It is a fact that a very different state of things has been presented in Nebraska, not because no settlers have been sent thither by Emigrant Aid Secieties, for the Nebraskians would be very glad to have fifty such Societies pouring such em grants into their Territory as bave been forwarded to Kansas, but because the Free State of Iowa has sent over no invaders to corrupt or control her elections, and the Missouri slaveholders have not seen fit to extend their operations thi her.

12. It is a fact that for every drop of blood shed in civil fend in Kansas Stephen A. Douglas and his fellow repudiators of the Missouri Compact and upholders of the Border-Ruffian invaders and deestators of the Territory are morally responsible.

-These are the material facts in the case. Mr. Douglas may distort and conceal them as he will, but the stain of innocent blood is on his hands, and no amount of sophistry or impudence will efface it.

A pertentous cloud is gathering over some of the German monarche. They are menaced by a kind of diplomatic coup d'état. Something kindred to the attempts of 1848 is to be tried, only by different actors. Notwithstanding the failure, at that time of the effort to reform and recast the Federation, the idea of effecting such a purpose has never been wholly surrendered. Its object alone has charged. This idea, and how to solve it, agitates the self-appointed politicians as well as the statesmen of great and second-rate States. Austria and Prussia, as well as Bavaria or Baden, each claims to have hit the mark, to have divined the solution. This time, the scheme has all the criteria of the old rule and custom, practiced at all times by the s ronger, at the expense of the weaker. The tale is told in the diplomatic circles of Europe that the number of the Germanic Federation is to be reduced, that the liliputian potentates are to be swallowed up by those of the second, but not of the

first, rank. It is said that Louis Bonaparte is pushing hard for this scheme, considering it as the realization of the policy of the uncle who created the Kingdoms of Bavaria, Würtemberg and Saxony, the Grand Duchy of Baden, and others, out of former small electorates and principalities, which he increased at the cost of independent bishopries, baronies, free cities and circles, and such other independencies. This scheme, besides, is at the bottom of the ancient traditional policy of France-of Henry IV, of Richelieu, Mazarin, and Louis XIV. Their itea was to strengthen the second-rate powers of Germany, and back them against the preponderating power of Austria. On the same principle, Prussia having become a powerful Kingdom, Napoleon I. simed to reduce it as well as Austria.

The second-rate German States are, of course, not averse to increase their dominions and influence: and it is sa'd that the Cabinets of Smttgard and Dresden, and even that of Hanover, are hard at work for the realization of the scheme. Austria and Prussia will make a wry face and oppose it, if they are to be excluded from picking up some crombs at the partition. But Prussia was the first to set the example, having in 1850 bought out the Sovereign Principalities of Hohenzollera, members of the Confederation, to the great displeasure of the Cabinet of Stuttgard, and to the greater of that of Vienna. And now, the Prussian Government, which has money, and which for any such purpose would be backed by the country, and find private coffers open to assist it, will not be averse to swell the strip of land which in the center of Germany unites its Western and Eastern ossessions. But Austria, having no such fish within reach-nothing to be acquired in this way near her frontiers, and no possibility of acquisition owing to the emptiness of her treasury, will do her u most to bafile the scheme. Should, however, the States aiming at increase accede to the request of Austria, and allow her to enter into the Confederation with hernon-German possessions, and especially with Lombardy, then the Cabinet of Vienna would swallow the pill. By such an annexation of Lombardy to the Confederation, the whole of Germany would become subsidiary to the Hapsburgs, and any attempt to emancipate Italy would be resisted by the entire country. Russia will of course make every diplomatic effort to countervail these efforts, it being easier for her to induence the smaller than the larger States, and thus win votes in the Federal Diet.

The little Sovereigns thus menaced with extinction are duly sgitated, and look for support to sustain themselves, or at least to procure the most advantageous terms when they are reduced to the level of ordinary mortals. If, after all, these Princes should be willing to sell out, foreign diplomacy cannot interfere, such voluntary disposal not being considered a lesion of sovereign This transaction is the more probable from the fact that most of those small, smaller and smallest States, as well as their beggars of prov inces, are in debt beyond redemption. Such States and Sovereigns have no credit, no resources for development, and no prospective prosperity. Even Hanover, Weimar, and Nassau are entangled, and pretty deeply too, in financial difficulties, creating irritation and schism between subjects, legislatures and governments. At any rate it will increase the peace of mind of these illiputian lords to take the foolscap from their brow, and relieve them from the cares of government, thus transforming themselves into respectable rentiers, and receiving their revenues not from exhausted subjects but from the cash-boxes of other more prosperous sovereigns. The people of these mediatized provinces, the Schleutzians, Waldeckians, Lippians, Schwartzburgians, Thuringians and others, will be gainers when joined to larger States. The weight of sup porting a Prince, distributed over more shoulders. must be less oppressive, and these poor isolated populations will share the benefits of association with others possessing greater resources and more forward development. Such an absorption of the maller by the larger States will neither be an act of injustice nor a policy of centralization, throwng difficulties in the way of future revolutionary movements. Quite the contrary. Even in a future republican confederacy such small particles of States anst be joined to larger ones. For any future changes, likewise, it is well to have several large. focuses in various parts of Germany, where the

to embrace quickly large spaces, and thus to resist the first attempts to extinguish it made by the great Powers. Such was the case, in 1849, with Dresden and Baden, crushed by Prussian battalions. If Dresden had been the insurrectionary center of all Saxony, the small principalities included, the work of reaction would not so easily have been accomplished. Let us hope, therefore, that a scheme concected by diplomacy for the sake of personal aggrandizement and political shuffling, will, if accomplished, eventually be found ancillary to the emancipation of Germany.

By the persevering and tireless assiduity of our indefatigable special correspondent in Kansas, who, though hunted from town to town by armed ruffians who have sworn to take his life, still maintains himself in the Territory, we are able to furnish our readers to-day with an official copy of the indictment under which Andrew H Reeder, Charles Rebinson, James H. Lane, George W. Brown, George W. Dietzler, George W. Smith, Samuel N. Wood and Gains Jenkins stand indicted by the Border-Ruffian Grand Jury of Douglas County for high treason. The sole foundation for this charge, under which several of the above named gentlemen are held close prisoners without bail, while others have with difficulty escaped from the Territory, is the share they took in the formal organization of the Free-State Government on the 17th and 20th of May last, an act which is set out in the indictment as an armed conspiracy and a levying of war against the United States!

No sane man would think of wasting words in the way of legal argumentation on Judge Lecompte and his jury of Border Ruffians. It will be time enough to argue the matter when we see what Mr. Attorney-General Cushing has to say to this atrocious attempt to prostitute the forms of law for the imprisonment and murder of political opponents. There is precisely as much law in this proceeding as in the cotemporaneous order issued by the same judge and jury for the destruction of the hotel and printing offices at Lawrence as nuisances. Such poor wretches as Lecompte. Sharnon and Donaldson are not the parties who are to be looked to as responsible in these matters. It is the President. The President, by assuming the responsibility of continuing these villains in office, takes upon bimself a direct and personal responsibility for all the robberies, all the burnings and destructions of private property, and all the false imprisonments and the murders which they may perpetrate under cover of their official authority. More than that, he becomes directly and personally responsible for all the blood that may be shed in the civil war which the misbehavior of officials put into office by him and kept in office by him, may provoke. This trick of arresting men for treason is a regular established usage of all despotisms, but, let us tell Franklin Pierce and his advisers, a usage not to be introduced into this country, as he and his advisers may yet learn to their personal peril.

It is a good old saying of Aristotle, that when a despot ascends his throne a wild beast goes with him-good because it is true. The spirit of despotism and the spirit of unceasing brutal insolence are essentially one. As the ascendency of the despot can only be acquired by force, so it must be sustained by force; but he that is obliged to carry on his existence by force must degenerate into a kind of ferocious animal. Nowhere is this truth more strikingly confirmed than in the conduct of that class of American despots who have undertaken the defense of Slavery. From the outset of their career, through its whole length and breadth, they have known no other method of austaining themselves than by the exhibition of a most intemperate zeal. Beasting their ability to prevail by argument, their perpetual resort has been to arms. They are strikers, and only strikers. They make a display of other weapons; they pretend that their cause is susceptible of the clearest demonstration in logic; they parade their peculiar principles of science and religion; but when pressed to the wall in the use of these, they instantly break to a rage and draw the bludgeon or the knife. It is as impossible for them to keep upon strictly rational grounds as it is tor a fishing-smack to sail against the wind or for a drunken man to walk a

railroad track. Eversince Sir Wm. Berkeley, in 1671, "thanked God that there were no free-schools nor print-'ing-presses in Virginia," the adherents of this despotism have shown their natural repuguance to such instrumentalities and their preference for the strong arm and club-law. Let a restless slave become so unreasonable as to run from the benefits of the patriarchal family to the miseries of Freedom, and he is restored to common sense by the musket or the bloodhound. Let a poor woman administer to black children the slender instructions of the Sabbath School, and she is sent to prison. Let a high dignitary of the church intimate to a body of worshipping negroes that they are human beings, and he is bitterly rebuked and threatened. In every case it is terror, denunciation, or violence which is the favorite means of producing con-

At the South it is the dread of a furious mob which is suspended over the utterance of any honest doubt as to Slavery; and at the North even, for years, the same irresponsible and reckless tribunal interpreted the law and fixed the sentence of free speech. The period which saw the commencement of the Anti-Slavery sgitation among us was well called the martyr age of the nation. It was equivalent to taking one's life in his hand to rise in any assembly and to declare the whole counsel of God against this atrocious abomination. Should an editor do so, his subscribers fled from him a from one possessed. Did a preacher do so, he was dismissed. Popular meetings were overwhelmed with riotous proceedings; the houses of offending individuals were burned or pulled down, and prices set upon their heads. How long is it that the blood of the murdered Lovejoy has cried

" From the tongueless caverus of the earth?"

This same spirit of brutality has manifested itself the great Areopagus of our legislation, in the Federal Congress, principally in the form of gaglaws and overbearing insolence. It has sacrificed the sacred right of petition; it has maneuvered Committees: and it has suppressed debate. The Kansas-Nebraska swindle, which unsettled the policy of nearly baif a century, and abandoned au upire to ruffianism, was a legitimate outgrowth of he Southern system of propagation. The civil war likely to spring out of that infamous scheme s precisely the condition of things to which it has li slong tended, and in which alone it finds its proper element.

But in the midst of all the unbridled audacity of the slaveocrats, in the midst of their rampant and distempered zeal, they have beretefore refrained fire could be kindled at once and be strong enough I from nearniting the persons of our representatives.

They attempted to expel the venerable John Quincy Adams from his seat, and their deportment to Mr. Giddings has been a continued series of in sults, while they have excluded Seward, Chase, Hale and others of similar opinions from their just share in the working organization of the Secatebut the assassin-like attack upon Mr. Summer is the first instance of an attempt upon the life of a re-presentative. Going armed at all times, even in moments of profoundest peace, the friends of Slavery have often threatened, and occasionally drawn their arms, but it was reserved for Mr. Brooks, the chivalric member from South Carolina to begin the actual warfare. He it is that has won for himself the disgraceful eminence of having been the first man, in all our history, to stain the floor of the Senate House with blood.

It is with no view, however, of deepening the feeling of execration with which his cowardly art is almost universally regarded at the North, that we refer to it here. We cite it only as the illustration of a system. In placing himself on a leval with the stealthy braves of Venice, he is but the organ of a power greater than hi uself. He is set. ing out, under an impulse of resentment, the steady principle of the condition of society in which he has been educated. The entire influence of that false and unnatural relation between men to which ha was born, leads to just such results. Wrong in itself, sustained by force, incapable of honest defense or honest justification, disdaining the ordinary restraints of justice, and nourishing every rabid and domineering passion. Slavery can have but one method of vindicating its claims or asserting its pretensions. It must bully in its speech and outrage in its action. Gutta-percha or steel or the cord exhaust the treasury of its arguments.

Now, let us ask of every sane, candid, reflecting man, whatever his party biases or connection, whether this system-an incessant source of trouble and of danger-ought to be extended? Powerful already, to the extent of distracting the Republic and plunging it in fratricidal war, ought it to be made more powerful? Must it be allowed to advance, from one enormity to another, until it shall have grown beyond rebuke, as it is almost now beyond control? These are simple questions; the answer is before us, and must now be given-and according to that answer will be the fate of the nation.

The following statement appears in The Herald of yesterday, in the form of a telegraphic dispatch sent from Washington on Wednesday:

ent from Washington on Wednesday:

A telegraphic dispatch was sent to day to Lorenzo B. Shepard,
ag., from this city, not to allow John Fan Hurento speak at the
attication meeting in New York to hight.

If there be a lower depth of human degradation than plummet ever sounded till now, surely those Barnburners" who are going for Buchanan have attained or are new diving for it. As to John Van Buren, who long since repudiated his convictions and his professions of regard for Liberty in his eagerness for place and power, advertising the publie that he had quit " watching negroes in Nebraska" and should attend henceforth to winning bread for himself and family, it was fit that he should sit speechless by order in the balcony at the

Buchanan Ratification and hear Douglas berate all the Barnburners tried to do after this fashion: "I will show you that James Buchanan and myself have occupied for years past, ever since I came into public life, precisely the same position upon this Slavery question from the beginning to the end. Bear in mitd that in 1845 Congress passed an act for the annexation of Texas to this Republic; and if you will look at the journals of Congress, you will find that I offered a proposition to extend the Missouri Compromise line through Texas indefinitely, as far as the Territors abould extend. That act passed with that pronoise line through Texas indefinitely, as far as the Territory should extend. That act passed with that provision in it, and Mr. Buchanan, who was in Mr. Poik's Cabinet at the time, approved of it [Applause]. In the course of events, war between Mexico and the United States grew out of it, the justice of which Mr. Buchanan asserted as a member of Mr. Polk's Cabiet; and I maintained in the House of Representatives y my votes and my speech, and my every act as a Representative of my State [Great applause]. When there came a probability that by that war we would acquire territory from Mexico, Mr. Wilmot of Pennsylvania, on the 6th of August, 1846, offered a proposition to prohibit Slavery in all

offered a proposition to prohibit Slavery in all the territory we might acquire from Mexico. If that proposition had been adopted, there would have been no territory acquired. It was a proposition to disgrace the country, by foreing us to withdraw our armies from Mexico, and make peace with her without getting justice for our wrongs. Do you suppose that a Southern man would have been craven shough to have voted to ratify a treaty containing a clause insuiting his own section, his own people, and his own State rights, when it was made as an insuit to them? And yet the treaty could not have been sult to them? And yet the treaty could not have been approved without a two-thirds vote, at a time when the Slaveholding and Free States were exactly tied in the Senate. Knowing that the object of Mr. Wilhad in offering the proposition was to force us to an inglorious and ignominious peace with a foreign power, I resisted with all my might, and offered in heu of it an amendment to extend the Missouri compromise line of 36 deg. 30 min. to the Pacific ocean, in the same sense and with the same understanding with which it was originally adopted. In October, 1847, James Buchanan addressed a letter to the Harvest Home celebration of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in which he urged the extension of that same line of 36 deg. 30 min., called the Missouri compromise, to the Pacific ocean. called the Missouri compromise, to the Pacific ocean, in the same manner as I had proposed. In the month of August I introduced in the Senate f the United States an amendment to the Oregon bill, to carry out the proposition of Mr. Buchauan in the Harvest Home letter, to extend the Compromise line to the Pacific Ocean in the same sense and with the same understanding with which it was diginally adopted. That proposition was passed by the Senate, went to the House, and was rejected there by Abdition and Free-Soil votes. [Three groans were here called for and given for the Free-Soilers.] The House called for and given for the Free-Soilers.] The House of Repress attatives rejected that proposition by almost a sectional vote—by Northera votes, composed of Abolitionists and Free-Soilers, men of Abolition prochvities, and arrayed against the true National Democracy. It was the rejection of that proposition to extenc the Missouri line to the Pacific Ocean, as proposed by Mr. Buchanan, and as introduced by myself, which led to the turmoil, strife, sectional batted and hostility, from 1848 to 1850, %cc. &c.

-Must not this have been music to the ears of the gagged Prince and such of his brother Free-Soilers of 1848 as have resolved to cast principle to the winds, defy shame, and go in for Buchanau and the Spoils?

"What can I do for Free Kansas?" is a question which often greets us-oftener than we had hoped, though not oftener than we desired. The brutal blows which stunned Senator Summer would seem to have aroused and electrified the Free States. Now is the time to work, and the public heart is ready for it. There are poor men whose weekly wages must buy the weekly bread for their familles, yet who are ready to give one day of each week, so long as it shall be needed, to secure Freedem to Kansas. Let us indicate briefly how we think their efforts may best be directed:

I. Organize a Republican or Free-Kansas club in your township, ward, election or school district. If there are but two who will join you, organize your club with these, and cultivate kindly relations with all kindred clabs within your neighborhood. Where the Cause may be advanced by dividing, do it; if by uniting two or more clubs, let that be

II. So seen as your club is organized, send a member to organize one in the next town or vitage, and either continue on to the next, or pledge some one in the town you visit to speed the good work. Do not rest till every township and neigh-

berlood within your reach has its Club. III The moment your township is thus organ-